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CANADA
1871-1896

PURCHASERS' HAND BOOK

AND

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF SELECT

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR CULTURE.



FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BROTHERS & Co.,

ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.

155 AND 157 KING ST. EAST.

TORONTO:

GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, 26 AND 28 KING ST. EAST.

1871.

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Those safe for four years—Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Celery, and Turnip.

Those possessing the greatest vitality are Beet, Cucumber, Melon, Pumpkin, Squash, and Tomato ; time ranging from five to ten years.



LAXTON'S PROLIFIC LONG POD PEA.

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PURCHASERS' HAND BOOK

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GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR CULTURE.



LYMAN'S CLUSTER TOMATO.

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CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE SEEDS,

EMBRACING

ALL THE BEST VARIETIES IN CULTIVATION,

WITH

DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR CULTURE.

JAN 6 1920
In submitting our **Catalogue of Vegetable Seeds** to the public, it is only necessary to state that our stock has been selected with great care from the best sources. Our seeds are *new* and of the best quality, having been raised by responsible growers, in whom we have perfect confidence. We invariably test our seed, that nothing may be sent out but what we *know* will vegetate, and prove true to the name and description. Aware of the importance to the Farmer and Gardener of having such seeds as can be relied upon, every effort has been made to select such only as will give perfect satisfaction.

ASPARAGUS.

CULTURE.—This, now popular vegetable, is a native of the salt marshes of Europe and Asia. The seed may be sown either in the spring or autumn, in drills, about one inch deep, and the rows, wide enough apart to admit of hoeing—about a foot. An ounce of seed is sufficient for a drill fifty feet in length. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds during the summer, and in the fall or succeeding spring the plants may be set out in beds, about a foot apart each way. The beds should be narrow, so as to permit of cutting to the centre without stepping upon them. The plants may be allowed to remain in the seed-bed until two years old. Before winter sets in, cover the beds with about four inches of manure. A good many varieties are advertised, with but little difference. Salt is an excellent manure for Asparagus, and an efficient assistant to the cultivator, keeping down the weeds with very little labor. When grown in large quantities, Asparagus may be planted one foot apart in the rows, and the rows three feet apart, for horse culture.

Asparagus, Giant—The best.....per oz. 10c. per pkt. 5c.

BEANS.

CULTURE.—Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil if not set out too early in the spring. Nothing is gained by planting until the ground is tolerably dry and warm. The Dwarf varieties grow from twelve to eighteen inches in height, need no support, and are planted either in drills or hills. The drills should be not less than a foot apart, two inches deep, and the seed set in the drills, from two to three inches apart. The usual method in hills is to allow about half a dozen plants to a hill, and the hills two by three feet apart. Rows are best for the garden.

BEANS, (Dwarf, Snap or Bush.)

Under the name of Dwarfs are classified all the low growing sorts called in different catalogues *Band*, *Snap*, *String*, or *French* Beans. The following are considered the most desirable varieties.

	Per Qt.	Pkt.
Early China —Very early and of fine quality ; seeds white, colored and spotted about the eye with purplish red. Sixteen hundred and fifty measure a quart, and will plant two hundred feet of drill, or two hundred hills.....	.25	.08

- Early Long Yellow Six Weeks**—Hardy and prolific ; seeds pale yellowish drab, with an olive green line about the eye. A quart contains about fourteen hundred Beans, and will plant two hundred feet of drill, or one hundred and fifty hills25 .08
- Early Valentine**—Early and productive ; pods tender and succulent. A quart contains about eighteen hundred Beans, sufficient for a row of two hundred feet, or one hundred and seventy-five hills..... .25 .08
- Large White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf**—As a shell bean, green or ripe, this is one of the best of the Dwarfs ; the seeds are of large size, pure white, and tender and delicate. About twelve hundred seeds are contained in a quart, which will plant a row of one hundred and seventy-five feet, or a hundred and forty hills..... .25 .08
- Turtle Soup, Black**—The young pods of this variety are tender and of excellent quality, and are produced in great abundance ; the riper seeds are small, glossy black, and are extensively used, as the name implies, in the preparation of a soup which, in color and flavor, strongly resembles that made from the green turtle. A quart contains thirty-six hundred seeds, and will plant a row of four hundred feet, or three hundred and fifty hills. .30 .10
- Black Wax**—A new variety of great merit, highly recommended as a String Bean ; pods transparent, waxy yellow, thick and very tender. A quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant a drill of two hundred feet, and same number of hills..... .40 .13
- Early Mohawk**—One of the hardiest and most productive of the dwarf varieties ; seeds variegated with drab, purple and brown. A quart contains about fourteen hundred seeds, and will plant a row two hundred and fifty feet, or one hundred and seventy-five hills..... .25 .08

BEANS, (Pole or Running.)

- Early Dutch Case Knife**—This is one of the earliest and most prolific sorts, having long flat pods with white seeds, which are good green or dry. They are sometimes used as "Snaps," but principally shelled. A quart contains about fifteen hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and seventy-five hills..... .40 .13
- Indian Chief, or Algerian Wax Bean**—One of the best varieties in cultivation either for Snaps, or for eating in a green state. It is remarkable for its fine, tender, succulent, and richly colored pods, which are produced in greater abundance, and continue fit for use longer than any other variety. In moist seasons they remain crisp and tender till the seeds are large enough to be used in a green state ; seeds black when ripe. A quart contains fourteen hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and fifty hills... .60 .10
- Scarlet Runner**—The most productive, perhaps, of all the Kidney Beans. It is cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, as well as for the economical uses to which its pods and seeds can be applied. The seeds are remarkably plump, kidney-shaped, and of a deep purple, approaching almost to black on the sides, apparently interspersed with cream-colored patches, which predominate on the edges. A quart contains about five hundred and fifty seeds, and will plant eighty hills..... .60 .10
- Large Lima**—This Bean, with the "Sieva," forms a distinct class, and is much esteemed at their season on our tables. It has broad, rough, rather full pods, with large white seeds. It is a high runner, and bears profusely until killed by frost, unless it is dried up by the sun. When planted too early the seeds are apt to rot in the ground ; and if the eyes are not placed downwards it will be uncertain whether they come up at all. The hills may be formed and poled before planting, from three feet and a half to four feet apart, and the Beans stuck into the earth around the poles, and lightly covered about an inch with the hand. This operation should be done in warm sunny weather, after, rather than before a heavy rain. A quart contains about seven hundred seeds, and will plant about seventy-five hills60 .10

ENGLISH BEANS.

These varieties are not much grown in this country, though highly esteemed in Europe, where they grow on an extensive scale.

CULTURE.—Plant as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, from two to four inches apart, in drills from twenty-four to thirty inches apart. As soon as the plants are in full blossom, and the lower pods begin to set, pinch off the tops; this will insure the filling of the pods and hasten the maturity of the seeds. A strong, heavy soil, with a considerable portion of clay, is indispensable for a good crop of this class of Beans.

Broad Windsor—A superior sort, particularly valuable from its habit of ripening unequally, some pods being quite full, while others are in various stages of filling, yielding a convenient supply daily for a considerable length of time.....per qt. .25, pkt. .08

BEET.

The Beet, in some of its varieties, is universally cultivated, even in the smallest gardens, and is used as an esculent in all stages of its growth.

CULTURE.—For an early supply, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring, and the main crop the first week in May; but for Winter use sow as late as June. Sow in drills about one inch deep, and from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, covering with friable soil, and, if possible, select a dry day when the ground is in good working order for putting in the seed. By soaking the seed in tepid water for twenty-four hours it will vegetate much sooner.

Thin out when the plants are from two to three inches high, so that they may be from six to nine inches apart in the rows, and keep the ground free from weeds, and open it by frequently stirring the surface. By the end of October the roots will have attained their full size, and they should then be taken out and stored in soil not over dry. To preserve Beets during the winter, bury them in long narrow trenches, mixed with sand, below the reach of frost, or cover them with light sand, or light earth, in a cellar. They should not be allowed to wilt; for, if they once become shrivelled, they will never recover their firm, brittle texture. In pulling and cleaning, be careful not to wound the roots, or cut off any large fibres, as this would cause bleeding, which greatly injures the quality and tends to induce decay; neither should the leaves be cut off too close to the crown. In stacking, place the crowns outwards. One ounce will sow a drill of one hundred feet in length; five or six pounds are required for an acre.



BROAD WINDSOR ENGLISH BEAN.

Early Blood Turnip—The standard early sort. Blood-red, turnip-shaped, with small top, tap-root; very tender, and good for early use and late keeping. It is indispensable in every garden, however small.....

Per Oz. Pkt.

.10 .5

Long Blood Red—The common long Winter variety; deep red; grows to large size, mostly in the ground; is sweet, tender, and keeps well.....

.10 .5

Per Lb. Oz. Pkt.

White Sugar Beet—This grows to large size, much above ground; roots medium length, white; leaves green; considerably grown in this country for feeding, but is inferior to the Mangold Wurtzel for that purpose. In France it is cultivated extensively for the extraction of sugar.....

.50 .07 .5

BEET, (Mangold Wurzel).

Extensively grown in all parts of the country for feeding stock.

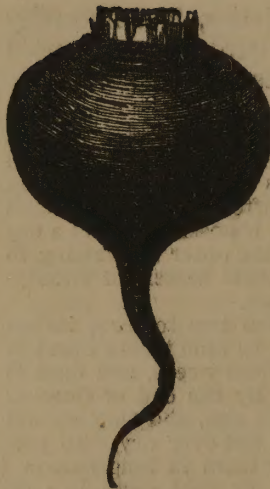
CULTURE.—The seeds should be sown about two inches apart in drills which should be 2 feet from row to row, and the plants afterwards thinned out to one foot apart. A Seed Drill and Cultivator will be found a most useful implement, both for sowing the seed and their subsequent cultivation. Land



LONG RED
MANGEL WURZEL.



WHITE SUGAR BEET.



EARLY
BLOOD TURNIP BEET.



YELLOW GLOBE
MANGEL WURZEL BEET.



LONG
BLOOD BEET.

intended for this crop should be ploughed early and settled down firm before the seed is sown. After sowing, the land should be rolled, especially if it is light or the weather be dry. The seed should be sown from the middle of April to the middle of May. From four to six pounds are required for an acre.

	Per Lb. $\frac{1}{16}$	
Long Red Mangel —A large, long variety. It stands a good deal out of the ground; color, light red; flesh, white and rose-colored; leaves green, veined with red. It is early, and is sometimes used for the table when young.....	.40	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yellow Globe —A large, round, orange-coloured variety, excellent quality, which keeps better than the Long Red, and produces better crops on shallow soil.....	.40	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Red Globe —Differing from the preceding only in color.....	.40	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$

BROCOLI.

CULTURE.—Brocoli is very much like Cauliflower; as a general thing somewhat coarser in appearance and flavor. It is also more hardy; and this is of great advantage in latitudes where the winters are mild, as there Brocoli can be left out, and may be cut as fast as it heads during the winter. Here it would have to be taken up and placed in the cellar or pit. Treatment as for Cauliflower.

	Per Oz. Pkt.	
Brocoli, Purple Cape —One of the hardiest and most popular varieties, and the most certain to form a good head; the earliest of the purple varieties.....	.40	.10
Walcheren —Comparatively new, and so much resembling the Cauliflower that the difference is hardly perceptible; creamy white.....	.50	.10

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CULTURE.—This plant rises two or three feet high, and produces from the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts, resembling Cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves, which look like the Savoy, should be broken down in the Fall, to give the little Cabbages room to grow. They are very tender and sweet after early frosts. Sow in seed-beds, in May, transplant and cultivate like the Cabbage. Use the hoe often and keep clean. They are used for Fall and Winter greens, and, being quite hardy, should be sown and treated like Scotch Kale. One ounce will sow a bed of forty square feet.

Brussels Sprouts..... per oz. .20, per pkt. .05

CABBAGE.

The Cabbage requires a deep, rich soil and thorough working. If these requirements are met and good seed obtained, there is no difficulty in obtaining fine solid heads. For early use, the plants should be started in a hot-bed or cold-frame; but seed for winter Cabbage should be sown in a seed-bed, early in the spring. Some varieties seem to do best if the seed is sown in the hills where they are to remain.

CULTURE.—Sow two or three seeds where each plant is desired, and then pull up all but the strongest. The large varieties require to be planted about three feet apart; the small, early sorts, from a foot to eighteen inches. Always give Cabbage a deep, rich soil, and keep it mellow. For early winter use, keep a few in a cool cellar. The main crop will be better kept out of doors, set in a trench closely, head down, and covered with straw, and a little earth over all.

	Per Oz. Pkt.	
Early York —This is one of the earliest and most valuable of the Spring and Summer varieties. Heads small, rather heart-shaped, firm, very tender, and excellent flavored. The true Early York is of very dwarf growth, with close heads, and may be transplanted fifteen or eighteen inches apart.....	.12	.05



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

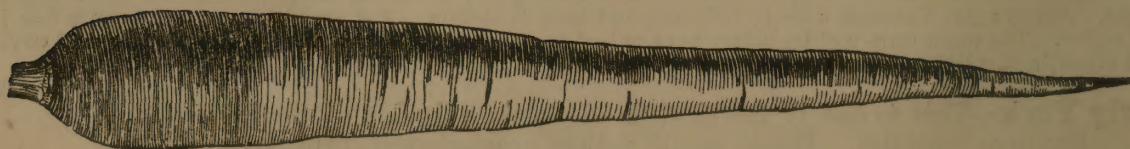
Large York —Larger than above, round head ; good summer and fall sort.....	.15	.05
Large Late Drumhead —This is a large Fall and Winter variety, with broad flat, or round heads ; very compact, and of a lightish green.....	.12	.05
Large Flat Dutch —Good for Fall or Winter crop, resembling the Drumhead..	.15	.05
Red Dutch, or Pickling —This is an esteemed sort for pickling. It is also shredded, and eaten raw in vinegar. It grows about medium size, and forms very hard, oblong heads, round at the top, of a dark red or purple color. Sow early, and set out twenty-eight inches by two feet apart.....	.20	.05
Little Pixie —Very early, small, and of delicate flavor.....	.15	.05
London Market —A well known and valuable variety.....	.15	.05
Quintal —French seed	.20	.05
St. Denis —One of the best late Cabbages.....	.20	.05
Sugar-loaf —A very good early variety, with a conical or sugar-loaf shaped head ; a great favorite with many	.15	.05
Winningstadt —One of the best in cultivation for general use ; comes both early and late, remarkably solid and hard, even in Summer ; keeps well in hot and cold weather. Heads regularly conical, excessively full, and surmounted with leaves. The stalk, or stump, is short and rather thick, and quality first-rate	.20	.05

CABBAGE, (Savoy.)

Drumhead Savoy —Grows to a large size ; heads nearly round, or flattened like the Drumhead, and quite firm ; sometimes heart-shaped ; very tender, and excellent for Winter. The Savoy approach nearer to the delicious richness of the Cauliflower than any of the other Cabbages ; sow early.....	.15	.05
Green Curled Savoy —Heads small and rather loose ; very hardy and excellent ; plants may be set eighteen inches apart	.15	.05

EARLY HORN
CARROT.

DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.



LONG ORANGE CARROT,

CARROTS.

CULTURE.—The Carrot should always be furnished with a good, deep, rich soil, and as free from stones and lumps as possible. It is waste of time and labor to try to grow roots of any kind on a poor or unprepared soil. Seed should be got in early, so as to have the benefit of a portion of the spring rains. Sow in drills about an inch deep; the drills about a foot apart; and at thinning, the plants should be left at from four to five inches apart in the rows, according to kind. The Short Horn may be allowed to grow very thickly, almost in clusters. To keep the roots nice for table use, place them in sand in the cellar; but for feeding, they will keep well in a cellar, without covering, or buried in the ground. An ounce of seed will sow about one hundred feet of drill, and two pounds is the usual quantity per acre.

Per Lb. Oz. Pkt.

Early Horn—This is one of the earliest varieties. It is shorter than most of the other sorts, and the tap-root terminates abruptly, giving it a blunt appearance; color, deep orange; fine-grained and agreeably flavored; top small; it is best for the table, and will grow very well on thin soil. Sow in fourteen inch drills, and thin out to stand six inches apart.....\$1.00 .10 .05

Long Orange—The standard sort; roots long, smooth, and deep orange color; suitable for the table and main field crop. It requires a good deep soil, and to stand eight inches apart, in eighteen inch drills, to grow to large size.....\$1.00 .10 .05

Altringham—Root smaller than the Orange; color, bright orange red, neck small and conical, rising one or two inches above the surface of the soil; mild and well-flavored.....\$1.00 .10 .05

Large White Belgian—Grows one-third out of the ground; roots pure white, green above ground, with small tops. It is much grown by the French for soups and seasonings; also for stock. It will grow to a large size on light, rich soils, and is very easily gathered......60 .10 .05

Long Blood, or Purple—Root long and slender, skin and flesh deep purple, yellow at the centre, fine-grained, sugary, and well-flavored.....\$1.00 .10 .05

CAULIFLOWER.

This is a delicate vegetable of the Cabbage tribe, with long pale green leaves, and a close, curly head, formed of the flower buds before they shoot up to seed.

CULTURE.—For the Spring or Summer crop sow the early varieties, about the middle of September, and when two inches high transplant to three inches apart, into a frame covered with glazed shutters, where they must be protected through the Winter; in the Spring transplant to two and a half feet apart, into soil prepared as recommended for Cabbage. Sow the same varieties for succession in a hot-bed in March, and transplant when large enough. For the Autumn crop sow the late varieties in April or May, in the open ground, and transplant like Winter Cabbages. In dry weather water freely, and as they advance in growth hoe deep and draw the earth to the stems. As they begin to head they should be well watered. On the approach of frost those plants which have not headed may be planted out in a cellar where they can be aired in mild weather, where they will form fine flower heads.

Per Oz. Pkt.

Early Paris—This is one of the earliest and tenderest sorts, particularly when sown in the Spring. Its season in market is July to September.....\$1.50 .25

Half Early Paris, or Demi-Dur—One of the most popular varieties in cultivation; heads very white, compact, of delicious flavor, sure to head, and good for an early or late variety.....1.50 .25

Le Normand Short Stemmed—A new and superior variety, with fine, large, and well-formed heads.....1.50 .25

Early London—Stem tall, leaves of medium size. It has a fine white, compact head, and is the sort grown in the vicinity of London for the early crop.....1.00 .25

CELERY.

CULTURE.—To obtain good Celery, it is necessary that the plants should be strong and well grown. Sow the seeds in a hot-bed, or cold-frame. When the plants are about three inches in height, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them about four or five inches apart. When some six inches high, and good stocky plants, set them in the trenches—about the middle of July is early enough. Too many make trenches by digging out the top soil, and only putting a few inches of mould at the bottom, and never obtain good Celery. The trenches should contain at least eighteen inches of good soil and well rotted manure, in

About equal portions. Take off all suckers and straggling leaves at the time of transplanting. Earth up a little during the Summer, keeping the leaf-stalks close together, so that the soil cannot get between them; and during September and October, earth up well for blanching. Those who grow Celery for market extensively do not use trenches, but make the soil deep and rich, and plant in rows, earthing up with the plough. Take up the plants late in the fall, just before winter sets in. A little may be placed in the cellar, covered with sand or earth, for immediate use. The best way of keeping is to dig a trench about a foot wide, deep enough to stand the stalks of Celery erect, leaving the tops a foot below the surface. Place them in this trench, without crowding; then cover with boards and plenty of leaves and straw. This can be opened at any time during the winter, commencing at one end, and removing enough to the cellar to last a week or ten days.

	Per Oz.	Pkt.
Cole's Superb Crystal White —A dwarf variety, solid, crisp and fine flavored.	.20	.05
White Solid —This variety is most commonly grown; clear, white, solid, crisp.	.15	.05
Red Solid	.15	.05

CHERVIL, OR SWEET CICELY.

A savory herb, the leaves of which have a pleasant aromatic taste, and while young and tender are employed for flavoring soups and salads. Much used by the French, and makes an excellent garnish.

CULTURE.—The ground should be dry, deep, well pulverized and richly manured. Sow in drills from nine to twelve inches apart, covering the seeds to the depth of half an inch with fine soil.

	Per Oz.	Pkt.
Green Curled	.20	.05

CHICORY.

The leaves, when young and tender, are said to be sometimes eaten as a salad in Europe. The roots, dried and roasted, much used as a substitute for Coffee.

CULTURE.—Chicory should be planted in the Spring, like Carrots, and receive the same culture. In the Autumn the roots may be taken up, washed clean, cut up and well dried, and afterwards roasted and ground like Coffee. Sow the seed as early as possible in the Spring, in rows, about fifteen inches apart. When the plants are an inch or two in height, thin out to about six inches apart in the rows. An ounce will sow about one hundred and fifty feet of drill; from two to three pounds to the acre.

	Per Oz.	Pkt.
Chicory, Large-Rooted	.15	.05

CORN, (INDIAN.)—GARDEN VARIETIES.

This product, so extensively grown in the United States, for boiling in a green state, when planted at intervals, may be had for table use from early Summer until the occurrence of hard frosts. The following are the varieties most esteemed for the purpose named above:

	Per Qt.	Ear.
Adams' Early —A very early market variety; cob and kernels white; the ear good size; an excellent early table variety.....	.25	.07
Darling's Extra Early Sugar —This is the earliest of the tall sweet varieties; ears small, well formed and very sweet.....	.25	.07
Stowell's Evergreen Sweet —Late; very select and pure	.25	.07
Large Sweet, or Sugar —Fine market variety.....	.25	.07
Twelve Rowed Sweet —A fine variety; ears very long; cob white; twelve rowed; kernels large; deep and straight in the rows. It is highly recommended.....	.25	.07
Tuscarora —This is a large variety, with large, flour-white kernels, a little indented; eight-rowed, cob red.....	.25	.07

CRESS, OR PEPPERGRASS.

Extensively used as a small salad.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, very thickly, in shallow drills. The sowings should be repeated at short intervals, as it soon runs to seed. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of sixteen square feet.



TUSCARORA.



12 ROWED SUGAR.



EVERGREEN SWEET.



DARLING'S
EARLY
SWEET.

	Per Oz.	Pkt.
Broad Leaved, or Common.....	.10	.05
Extra Curled—Fine flavor and beautiful foliage.....	.07	.05

CRESS, (Water.)

The true Water Cress is an aquatic plant, with small oval leaves and prostrate habit. The leaves are universally used and eaten as an early and wholesome salad in Spring.

CULTURE.—The plant is cultivated by sowing the seeds by the side of running water, near springs which are not severely frozen in winter. Transplanting, however, is always surer than sowing, and is therefore preferred. This, ordinarily, may be done from March till August. The distance between the plants should not generally be less than ten or fifteen inches. Stirring the earth about the roots from time to time is useful; but, having once taken root, no further care is necessary. A Cress plantation is in full bearing the second year, and lasts a long time. When it begins to fail it may be renewed by taking a foot of the surface soil off the old bed, and replacing it with good fresh earth. In Winter the beds may be covered more deeply with water, which will protect the plants against the frost.

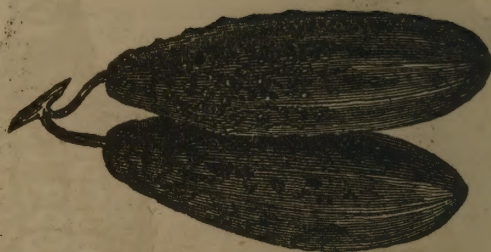
	Per Oz.	Pkt.
Water Cress.....	.25	.10

CUCUMBER.

CULTURE.—The hardiest varieties—in fact, all the American or common sorts—will produce a medium and late crop, if the seed is sown in the open ground in well prepared hills, as soon as the soil becomes sufficiently warm. In this latitude it is useless to plant in the open ground until nearly the first of June. Make rich hills of well rotted manure, two feet in diameter, a large shovelful of manure, at least, to each hill, and plant a dozen or more seeds, covering half an inch deep. When all danger from insects is over, pull up all but three or four of the strongest plants. The middle of June is early enough to plant for pickling. Make the hills about six feet apart. For early Cucumbers, the hot-bed is necessary; but the simplest and surest way to produce a tolerably early crop of the best kinds is, where it is designed to place a hill, dig a



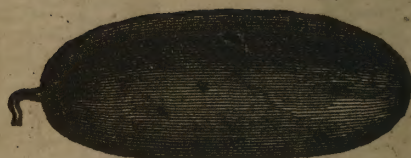
WHITE SPINED.



EARLY CLUSTER.



LONG GREEN CUCUMBER.



EARLY FRAME.

hole about eighteen inches deep and three feet across ; into this put a barrow of fresh manure, and cover with six inches of earth ; in the centre of this plant the seed, and cover with a small box-like frame, on the top of which place a couple of lights of glass. When the plants grow, keep the earth drawn up to the stems. Water, and give air as needed ; and if the sun appears too strong, give the glass a coat of whitewash. By the time the plants fill the frame, it will be warm enough to let them out, and the box can be removed ; but if it should continue cold, raise the box by setting a block under each corner, and let the plants run under. Dominion Day is the time we always remove the boxes or frames. Always pick the fruit as soon as large enough, as allowing any to remain to ripen injures the fruiting of the vine. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre.

	Per Oz.	Pkt.
Early Russian —The earliest in cultivation, bearing at least ten days before the Early Cluster, which it sometimes resembles, but is smaller and shorter, being only about three inches long when fit for use. It sets in pairs, and the first blossoms usually produce fruit. Flavor pleasant and agreeable	.20	.05
Early Green Cluster —A short, prickly, seedy variety, bearing in clusters near the root. It is a great bearer, and comes to maturity the earliest in the list, except the Early Russian.....	.15	.05
Early Frame —The standard sort for the table and for pickling ; of medium size, straight and handsome ; it makes a beautiful pickle that keeps well.	.15	.05
Early White Spine —The best sort for the table. It is a little larger than the Early Frame, and grows uniformly straight and smooth, dark green, with white prickles ; tender and excellent flavored. The fruit, in turning white at maturity, retains its fresh appearance much longer than any of the yellow varieties. On this account it is a favorite with market men. A good kind for forcing, and a great bearer... ..	.15	.05
Long Green Prickly —A very excellent variety, a good bearer, about a foot in length, rather pointed at both ends, dark green, firm and crisp. It is a fine kind for the table, and makes beautiful pickles for those who like them hard and brittle.....	.15	.05
Gherkin for Pickles	.30	.10



PURPLE EGG PLANT.

KOHl-RABI,
Above Ground.

EGG-PLANT.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly on a hot-bed for early crops, or very early in the Spring, in a warm, sheltered dry situation in open ground, where they can be protected by hand-glasses. When the plants are three or four inches high, and the warm weather has set in, transplant them into well enriched ground about thirty inches apart each way. Draw earth to the plants as they advance. One ounce of seed will produce about one thousand plants.

Per Oz. Pkt.

Round Purple —Fruit obovate, four or five inches in diameter, and of fine, deep purple when well matured, sometimes striped or razed with yellowish green.....	.50	.10
Gaudaloupe Striped —Fruit nearly ovoid, smaller than the long purple, skin white and variegated with purple, very ornamental.....	.50	.10

ENDIVE.

This is a hardy annual, cultivated principally for a Winter salad. It is also used in stews, and as a garnish for the table.

CULTURE.—Sow about the middle of May on a bed of well pulverized rich soil, scattering the seed thinly, and covering it lightly. For the main crop sow in the middle of June, and again about the middle of July; and for plants to stand the Winter sow early in August. When the plants are about two inches high transplant into nursery beds upon rich, well prepared soil, taking special care not to injure the roots, as this, as well as want of water in hot, dry weather, very often causes them to run to seed. The plants in the seed-bed, as well as those planted out, should in dry weather be liberally supplied with water. When the plants are about four inches high transplant them to the spot where it is intended they should come to maturity, lifting them carefully with as much soil as can be kept about their roots. Place them in drills about three inches deep and twelve to fourteen inches apart, and leave about the same distance between the plants. Give a liberal supply of water immediately after planting. As late crops intended for Winter use are liable to be injured by frost, these should be blanched by covering the plants with inverted flower-pots, or pots made for the purpose. When severe weather is feared, a portion of the plants sown in July may be lifted with balls and planted closely together in pits or frames, where they can be protected from frost and wet, yet be fully exposed to the air when the weather permits. Tying or covering should be done at intervals, so as to have a continuous supply well blanched as they may be required for use.

Per Oz. Pkt.

Green Curled —The hardiest sort, with beautifully curled, dark green leaves, tender and very crisp. It is the most cultivated in this country for salads, and is considered wholesome.....	.15	.05
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KALE, OR GREENS.

“Borecole,” “Kale,” or “Green Kale,” are general terms applied to the class of Cabbages which do not head, but are used as an esculent in their open growth. When used the crown or centre of the plant is cut off so as to include the leaves, which usually do not exceed nine inches in length. It boils well, and is most tender, sweet, and delicate, provided it has been duly exposed to frost.

CULTURE.—To secure heavy crops of this hardy useful Winter vegetable, a deep, rich soil is essential, and the ground should be trenched two feet deep and liberally manured. Sow about the middle of April, in well prepared soil, covering the seeds thinly and evenly. Half an ounce will sow a bed of twenty square feet. Plant out in June and cultivate as recommended for Cabbage.

Per Oz. Pkt.

Green Curled Scotch—The kind most generally cultivated. It is very hardy, and like the Savoy, is improved by a moderate frost. The stems rise about two feet, and produce an abundance of dark green curled and wrinkled leaves..... .15 .05

Dwarf Curled Kale, or German Greens—This variety is more dwarf; leaves yellowish green, very finely fringed. It makes excellent Winter and Spring greens, when set out in a light cellar, or otherwise protected from the severity of the weather15 .05

KOHL RABI.

CULTURE.—Intermediate between the Cabbage and the Turnip we have this singular vegetable. The stem, just above the surface of the ground, swells into a bulb something like a Turnip, as shown in the engraving. Above this are the leaves, somewhat resembling those of the Ruta Baga. The bulbs are served like Turnips, and are very delicate and tender when young, possessing the flavor of both Turnip and Cabbage, to some extent. In Europe they are extensively grown for stock, and are thought to keep better than the Turnip, and impart no unpleasant taste to the milk. Seed should be sown, for a general crop, in May or June, like Turnip seed, in drills, or they may be transplanted like Cabbage. To raise a few for the table, it is not best to sow until the middle of June.

Per Oz. Pkt.

Early White Vienna—Above ground; fine early sort, excellent table variety. .15 .05

Early Purple Vienna—Above ground; similar to preceding, except in color, equally good for the table..... .15 .05



CURLED LETTUCE.



LONDON LEEK.

LEEK.



CABBAGE LETTUCE.

The Leek is a hardy biennial. Although attaining perfection in size and being fit for culinary use the first year, it does not seed before the second. The whole plant is eaten, employed in soups, etc., and boiled with meat.

CULTURE.—The seeds are sown as early in the Spring as the season will admit, either in a seed-bed, to be transplanted, or in the sites where they are intended to perfect their growth. As soon as the plants are three or four inches in height they may be hoed and thinned out to two or three inches apart. If the weather be dry, watering will strengthen and forward them. When they are six or eight inches high they may be removed. They should be taken away regularly from the seed-bed, the ground being well watered previously, if not soft and easily yielding.

One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants, and require a seed-bed of sixty square feet.

Per Oz. Pkt.

Broad London, or Flag—A large and strong plant, with broad leaves growing only on two sides, like the flag. This variety is largely cultivated... .15 .05

Musselburgh—Stem somewhat shorter than the London, but of equal thickness, leaves broad and tall, spread like a fan; hardy and of excellent quality..... .20 .10

LETTUCE.

Lettuce is divided into two classes: the *Cabbage*, with round head and broad, spreading leaves; and the *Cos*, with long head and upright, narrow leaves. The Cabbage varieties are the most tender and buttery, and the *Cos* the most crisp and refreshing. The Curled varieties have the habit of the Cabbage, though not forming solid heads, and are very pretty for garnishing, but otherwise not equal to some of the plain sorts.

CULTURE.—Seed sown in the Autumn will come in quite early in the Spring, but not early enough to satisfy the universal relish for early salad. The hot-bed, therefore, must be started quite early. Give but little heat, and plenty of air and water on fine days. Sow a couple of rows thick, in the front of the frame, to be used when young, say two inches in height. Let the plants in the rest of the bed be about three inches apart, and, as they become thick, remove every alternate one. Keep doing so, as required, and the last will be as large as Cabbages. Sow in the open ground as early as possible; or, if you have plants from fall sowing, transplant them. The soil must be very rich. For summer use, sow the seeds of the Cabbage varieties in a cool, moist place, as the north side of a fence. The large kinds of Lettuce should not be crowded; eight or ten inches is near enough.

	Per oz.	Pkt.
Drumhead Cabbage —Very large and superb	.20	.05
Victoria Cabbage —Hardy and fine for early sowing....	.20	.05
Royal Summer Cabbage —Color light yellow; is well formed; good sized....	.20	.05
Green Paris Cos —One of the best of the <i>Cos</i> varieties. It grows upright, with long, narrow, and dark green leaves. It should be tied up to blanch a week or ten days before cutting... ..	.20	.05
White Paris Cos —Similar to the above, with leaves of lighter color.....	.20	.05



MARTYNIA FOR PICKLES.



DWARF OKRA.

MARTYNIA.

A hardy annual plant, the seed-pods of which, if picked when green and tender, make excellent pickles.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the open ground, about three feet each way where the plants are to remain; leave but one plant in a hill, or a few seeds may be sown in a hot-bed and afterwards transplanted.

Martynia Probiscoides	Per pkt. .10
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MELON, (MUSK VARIETIES.)

The agreeable and delicious flavor and perfume of this fruit have caused it to be sought after and cultivated in all parts of the world where the climate will admit of its growth.



LARGE YELLOW MUSKMELON,



GREEN CITRON MELON.

CULTURE.—Plant late in Spring, in hills five or six feet apart each way, well manured with old rotten compost; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. It will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity. A light, dry, sandy soil, and a dry atmosphere are most suitable. Melons should not be planted near other varieties, if it is desired to preserve them pure. They have arrived at perfection when the stem will cleave from the fruit. A very rough-netted skin is the surest indication of a high flavored fruit. The varieties are numerous, but the following are most esteemed.

	Per Oz.	Pkt.
Green Citron —A handsome, roundish fruit, flattened at the ends and roughly netted all over; flesh thick, green, melting, very sweet, and high flavored.	.20	.05
Large Yellow Cantaloupe —A good sized, nearly round fruit, netted, and slightly ribbed; flesh salmon colored, thick and musk flavored; earlier than the green sorts.	.20	.05
Large Musk —This is the largest variety; long oval shape, deeply ribbed; flesh thick, light salmon colored, and of peculiar musky flavor; early and productive	.20	.05
Nutmeg —Of medium size, and globular shaped; flesh green, highly scented.	.20	.05
Skillman's Fine Netted —A small, rough-netted variety, flattened at the ends; flesh green, very thick, firm, sugary, of the most delicious flavor. The earliest of the green-fleshed melons.	.20	.05

MELON, (WATER.)

The Watermelon is held in high estimation in all warm countries, for its refreshing coolness and delicious sweetness.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills, six to eight feet apart, in May. Select warm, light, dry, ground, and in preparing the hills let them be dug out broad, and deep as the soil will admit; fill at least one-third full of the best decomposed stable manure, and mix thoroughly with the soil, filling up a little above the level of the ground. The Melon is a native of a warm climate, consequently it is a tender plant and requires much heat; it is therefore recommended to delay planting the seeds until the weather becomes settled, and the ground considerably warmed by the sun. As soon as the plants make their appearance water them with a solution of guano, (two pounds to a barrel of water,) and this may be repeated twice a week until the plants are strong and well established. With this treatment they will grow luxuriantly and bear abundantly. The plants will fruit better by occasionally pinching the leading shoots off the vines. One ounce of seed will be sufficient for about one hundred hills. The following are among the best varieties.

	Per Oz.	Pkt.
Mountain Sweet —Of recent introduction, and of the very best for general culture, color dark green, rind thin, flesh scarlet, solid, very sweet and delicious	.15	.05
Mountain Sprout, or Long Carolina —A large, long, striped variety, with bright scarlet flesh and drab-colored seeds; one of the best.	.15	.05
Black Spanish —Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh, and black seeds. It is smaller than some of the other sorts, very thin rind, rich sugary flavor.	.15	.05
Citron —For preserving; grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid, seeds red.	.20	.10
Long Island —Early and hardy, a good variety.	.15	.05



MOUNTAIN SWEET WATERMELON.



CITRON WATER MELON.

MUSTARD.

CULTURE.—For early salads sow on a light hot-bed in March, and for a general crop at intervals through the Spring, in rows six inches apart, and rather thick in the rows; cut it when about an inch or two high. To raise seed for the flour of Mustard sow in April, in drills from six to twelve inches asunder, or broadcast, and rake or harrow in the seed; when the plants are two or three inches high thin them moderately—they will soon run up in stalks, and in July or August return a crop of seed ripe for gathering.

	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Pkt.</i>
White —Good for salads; also for medicinal purposes.....	.30	.05

NASTURTIUM OR INDIAN CRESS.

This annual is a native of Peru, cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful orange colored flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent in salads. The flower buds scarcely formed, and the green seed pods, preserved in vinegar, make a pickle esteemed by many superior to capers. One ounce will sow twenty-five feet of rows.

CULTURE.—Sow early in the Spring, in drills one inch deep—the “Tall” variety by the side of a fence, trellis work, or some other support to climb upon; and the “Dwarf” to form borders for the alleys. They will thrive in good ground, in almost any situation, but are most productive in a light soil.

	<i>Per Oz.</i>	<i>Pkt.</i>
Tall	.20	.05
Dwarf	.20	.05

OKRA, OR GOMBO.

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups, or stewed and served like Asparagus.

CULTURE.—Plant late in the Spring, after the ground has become warm, in hills about two and a half feet apart, and thin to three plants in a hill. Hoe often, and earth up a little to support the stems. The pods should be gathered while quite young and tender. Okra is easily preserved for Winter use by slicing the pods into narrow rings, and drying them upon strings, hung up and exposed to the air. The ripe seeds are often used as a substitute for Coffee. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of rows.

	<i>Per Oz.</i>	<i>Pkt.</i>
Improved Dwarf Green —Small, green and round, smooth pods.....	.10	.05

ONION.

The Onion must have a clean and very rich soil, or it will not do well enough to pay for the trouble. Use well rotted manure freely, and be sure to get the seed in as early as possible in the Spring, no matter if it is ever so cold and unpleasant; then thin out early, and keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds; and if your seed is good, you will have a large crop of Onions. On no other conditions can you hope for success. The Onion is very sensitive, and takes affront easily; it will not do to slight it in the least. Sow in drills not less than a foot apart. When the young Onions are three or four inches high, thin so that they will stand about two inches apart. Disturb the roots of Onions as little as possible, either in thinning or hoeing, and never hoe earth toward them to cover, or hill, as we do most other things. Four pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre.



**WHITE PORTU-
GAL ONION.**



**WETHERSFIELD
LARGE RED ONION.**



**YELLOW
DANVERS ONION.**

Per Oz. Pkt.

- Early Red**—This very early variety originated in Wethersfield, Connecticut, by selecting the earliest for seed for a series of years. It is rather smaller, usually lighter colored, and flatter than the Large Red; close-grained and heavy. Fit to be gathered the last of July; productive, and keeps well..... .25 .10
- Wethersfield Large Red**—The kind mostly grown at Wethersfield. It grows to a large size, deep red, thick, approaching to round shape, fine-grained, pleasant-flavored and productive. It ripens in September and keeps well .25 .10
- Danvers Yellow**—This fine variety originated in Danvers, Massachusetts. It is a thick, heavy straw-colored Onion, mild-flavored, and yields most abundantly; ripens early and keeps equal to the best. It is taking the place of the Common Yellow wherever it becomes known..... .30 .10
- White Portugal**—A mild, pleasant Onion, which grows to fair size and handsome shape, but is very hard to keep, being liable to gather moisture unless spread very thin..... .30 10.

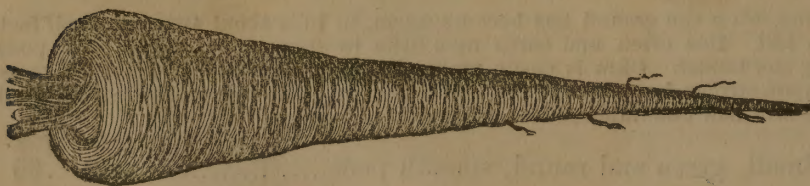
PARSLEY.

This well known and savory herb is used as a garnish and for seasoning soups, meats, etc.

CULTURE.—Parsley seed germinates very slowly; it should be started in a hot-bed, if possible. For outdoor sowing always prepare the seed by placing it in quite hot water and allowing it to soak for twenty-four hours. When the plants are a few inches in height, set them in rows, three or four inches apart. Parsley makes a pretty edging for the walks of the vegetable garden, and is the most beautiful of all plants used for garnishing.

Per Oz. Pkt.

- Curled, or Double**—Dwarf and tender; leaves yellowish green and very beautifully crimped and curled; used principally as a garnish for the table... .15 .05



STUDENT PARSNIP.



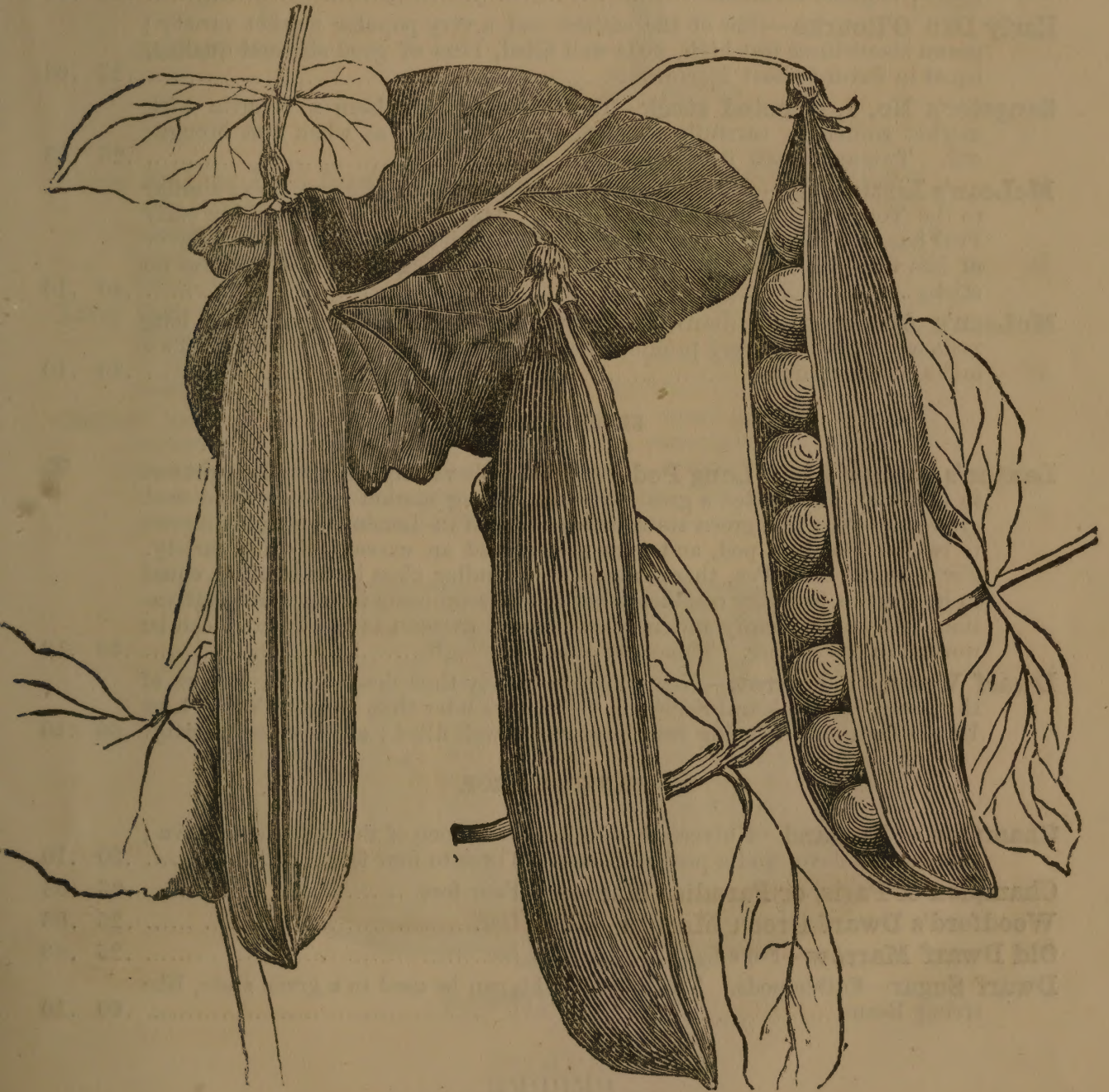
**SHORT ROUND FRENCH
PARSNIP.**

PARSNIP.

CULTURE.—The Parsnip flourishes best, and gives the longest, largest, smoothest roots in a very deep, rich soil—one that has been made rich with manure the previous year. Manure, especially if fresh, makes the roots somewhat ill-shaped. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready, pretty thickly, in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart and about an inch deep. Thin the plants to five or six inches apart. An ounce of seed will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill very thickly. Six pounds of seed is the usual quantity sown on an acre. The portion of the crop required for Spring use can remain in the ground during the winter. If a portion is covered heavily with leaves, they can be dug at any time. A few can be stored in a pit or cellar.

Per Oz. Pkt.

- Early Short Round French**—An early variety recently introduced, delicate and of fine flavor..... .10 .05
- Long Smooth, or Hollow Crowned**—Roots very long, white, smooth, free from side roots, tender, sugary, and most excellent-flavored. The tops are small and tinged with red at the crown, which rises from the centre, surrounded by a slight depression. It keeps through the Winter perfectly well, where grown without any protection..... .10 .05
- The Student**—A new variety, of delicious flavor, ennobled from the wild Parsnip by Professor Buckman, of the Royal Agricultural College, England; a great acquisition..... .10 .05
- Large Guernsey**—A cup-shaped variety..... .10 .05



DWARF WATERLOO PEA.

CHOICE ENGLISH GARDEN PEAS.

CULTURE—The Pea is very hardy, and will endure a great amount of cold, either in or above the ground; and as we all want "green peas" as early as possible in the season, they should be got in as early as the ground can be prepared—the sooner the better. If the *Earliest* sorts are planted about the middle of April, in this latitude, they will be fit to gather in June, often quite early in the month. The *Later* will come in about

Dominion Day. By sowing two or three varieties of *Early*, and the same of *Later*, as soon as practicable in the Spring, a good supply will be obtained from early in June to late in July, with only one sowing. After this Sweet Corn will be in demand. Sow in drills not less than four inches deep, pretty thickly—about a pint to forty feet. The drills should not be nearer than two feet, except for the lowest sorts. Those growing three feet high, or more, should not be nearer than three or four feet. All varieties growing three feet or more in height should have brush for their support. The large, fine wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the small sorts, and if planted very early, should have a dry soil, or they are liable to rot. Our Peas are all imported direct from the best growers of England, and will be found far superior to the varieties generally cultivated.

EARLIEST VARIETIES.

	Per Qt.	Pkt.
Beck's Gem, or Tom Thumb —Very dwarf, not exceeding nine inches in height; stout and branching; pods containing five or six Peas, very early, of excellent quality, yields abundantly. It may be cultivated in rows ten inches apart; requires no sticks	.30	.10
Early Dan O'Rourke —One of the earliest and a very popular market variety; grows about three feet high, pods well filled, Peas of good size and quality, equal in flavor to best Marrowfats	.25	.08
Sangster's No. 1, selected stock —This Pea has long been a favorite with market gardeners, carefully selected, and is as good as when first brought out. Two and a half feet high	.25	.08
McLean's Little Gem —A dwarf, prolific, green wrinkled Marrow, habit similar to the Tom Thumb; a great acquisition. The chief fault hitherto in early Peas has been want of flavor; this valuable variety has all the sugary flavor of late wrinkled Peas, besides being very early; height one foot, requires no sticks	.40	.10
McLean's Advancer —A dwarf, green wrinkled Marrow, of fine flavor, long pods well filled up, very prolific; nearly as early as Dan O'Rourke. Two and a half feet high	.30	.10

SECOND EARLY.

Laxton's Prolific Early Long Pod —This valuable variety, recently brought out in England, has created a great sensation among market gardeners and seed growers. Pods in a green state were exhibited in London averaging eleven to twelve Peas in a pod, and were pronounced an exceedingly fine variety. For a second early Pea, there is none of a similar class in cultivation equal to it, and we feel very confident that it will soon come into general cultivation. It is very hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring. Three and a half feet high	.30	.10
Dwarf Waterloo Marrow —New English variety thus described in Report of the Royal Horticultural Society; "Ten days later than Sangster's No. 1, or Dan O'Rourke, producing very large pods, well filled; an excellent variety.	.60	.10

GENERAL CROP.

Champion of England —Universally admitted to be one of the best Peas grown; of delicious flavor and a profuse bearer. Three to four feet	.30	.10
Champion of Paris, or Paradise Marrow —Four feet	.25	.08
Woodford's Dwarf Green Marrow —Three feet	.25	.08
Old Dwarf Marrow —Four feet	.25	.08
Dwarf Sugar —Edible pods. Three feet. This can be used in a green state, like string Beans	.60	.10

PEPPER.

Capsicum or Pepper is cultivated mainly for pickles. It is used for seasoning in many ways, and sometimes medicinally.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed early in a hot-bed, if possible. If not, select a warm place in the garden for a seed-bed, and sow as soon as the soil is warm—in this latitude, about the middle of May. Transplant when three or four inches high.



CHERRY PEPPER.



LONG RED PEPPER.

LARGE BELL
PEPPER.

Per Oz. Pkt.

- Large Bell, or Bull Nose**—Pods or fruit large, slightly tapering, and generally terminates in four obtuse, cone-like points. It is early, sweet, and pleasant to the taste, less acrid or pungent than most other sorts. It is much esteemed for pickling, for its mildness as well as for its thick, fleshy, tender rind..... .40 .05
- Long Red**—Fruit brilliant coral red, conical, often curved towards the end, from three to four inches in length, from an inch to one and a half inches in diameter, very productive. The ripe pods when dried and pulverized make an excellent substitute for Cayenne Pepper..... .40 .05
- Cherry Red**—A small, smooth, round variety, of dwarf growth. Fruit at maturity of a deep rich, glossy scarlet color, remarkable for its intense piquancy. When in perfection the plants are very ornamental, the glossy coral red of the numerous pods presenting a fine contrast with the deep green foliage surrounding them..... 40. .05



MAMMOTH PUMPKIN.

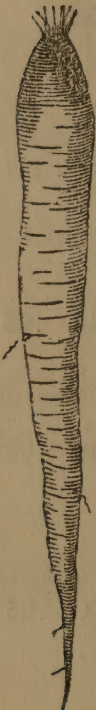
PUMPKIN.

The Pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden.

CULTURE.—These can be grown on any good soil that is warm. They are excellent for pies, and for feeding to cows. They are usually planted in corn fields, where the vines can grow to a great length, but can be profitably raised in fields by themselves. Plant in hills eight feet apart. One pound of the common field sorts will plant from two hundred to three hundred hills, and, of the finer garden sorts, one ounce will plant about thirty hills.

Per Lb. Oz. Pkt.

- Large Cheese**—Hardy, very productive, and is much superior in all respects to most of the field grown sorts; when well grown it measures about fifteen inches in diameter; skin fine, deep reddish orange; flesh thick, yellow, fine-grained, sweet and well-flavored.....\$1.00 .10 .05
- Connecticut Field**—A large yellow variety, the best for field culture. It is very productive and is much used for culinary purposes; the best of all for feeding stock, for which it is largely grown in many parts of the country..... .40 .05 .05
- Large Tours, or Mammoth**—A French variety, very productive, grows to a large size, often weighing one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds... .20 .10



LONG
SCARLET
RADISH.



CONNECTICUT FIELD PUMPKIN.



RED TURNIP
RADISH.



Olive Shaped
RADISH.

RADISH.

CULTURE.—The soil for Radishes should be very rich, light and mellow, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use they may be sown on gentle hot-beds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked; at intervals of ten or twelve days for a succession as long as they may be wanted. Sow in drills eight or ten inches apart; as the plants advance in growth thin them to two inches apart. The Turnip Rooted and the Olive Shaped are the best for sowing in the summer. The Winter varieties should be sown in August and lifted before severe frost, and stored in the cellar for Winter use. From twelve to fourteen pounds of the early Spring sorts are required to the acre, if sown broadcast, but half that quantity is sufficient if sown in drills. Of the later sorts five pounds to the acre, in drills, is sufficient. One ounce will sow about one hundred square feet.

Per Oz. Pkt.

- Early Frame**—A sub-variety of the Long Scarlet, of a more brilliant color and somewhat earlier..... .07 .05
- Long Salmon**—Longer and lighter colored than the above, with a larger top; a few days later..... .07 .05
- Olive Shaped**—A very early and handsome variety, from France, nearly allied to the scarlet Turnip; of a lively rose color and oblong shape; top very small; of very good quality. It is extensively grown by the market gardeners of Paris..... .10 .05
- Long Scarlet Short-Top**—The favorite long market Radish everywhere. Six or seven inches long..... .07 .05

- Black Spanish Winter**—An oblong, black Radish, of very large size and firm texture, with dark green leaves10 .05
- Red Turnip**—Round; about an inch in diameter; skin scarlet; flesh white; good..... .07 .05.
- White Turnip**—Similar to above except in color, and being less pungent and a few days later07 .05.

RHUBARB.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in a seed-bed, in drills one foot apart. Cultivate well during the season, and in the Autumn or following Spring the roots should be transplanted into deep, rich soil, from three to four feet apart. They are fit for use about the third Spring after planting. The most expeditious mode to procure a supply is to plant roots already grown, which will come into use immediately.

- | | <i>Per Oz.</i> | <i>Pkt.</i> |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| Victoria —Large, fine for cooking..... | .20 | .05 |
| Giant —Large, tender, and very fine..... | .20 | .05 |
| Roots —Salt's Crimson Perfection..... | each 60c. | |

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT.

CULTURE.—The soil should be light and mellow, full two spits deep, that the long tap root may run down straight. Sow the seed early in Spring, in drills eight inches apart. When two or three inches high thin them to about six inches apart. They are ready for use in October, and continue good through the Winter and early Spring. For Winter use take up a portion before severe frost, and house them like Carrots or Parsnips. Those remaining in the ground should be dug in early Spring, before commencing their growth. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill.

- | | <i>Per Oz.</i> | <i>Pkt.</i> |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| The roots are boiled or stewed like Carrots, or half boiled and grated fine, made into small, flat balls and dipped in a batter, and fried like Oysters, which they strongly resemble. The young flower stalks if cut in the Spring of the second year and dressed like Asparagus, resemble it in taste and make an excellent dish..... | .20 | .05 |

SPINACH.

CULTURE.—To grow Spinach in perfection, the soil must be rich. Sow in the Autumn for Spring use, in good drained soil, in drills a foot apart. As soon as the plants are well up, thin them to about six inches apart in the rows. Covering with a little straw or leaves before winter is useful but not necessary. For summer use, sow as early as possible in the Spring.

- | | <i>Per lb.</i> | <i>4 Oz.</i> | <i>Pkt.</i> |
|---|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Round or Summer —Has a smooth round seed, thick, fleshy leaves a little crimped; generally preferred for Spring sowing..... | .40 | .13 | .05 |
| Prickly or Fall —This is the hardiest variety; prickly seeded, with triangular, oblong, or arrow-shaped leaves. It is mostly employed for fall sowing..... | .40 | .13 | .05 |



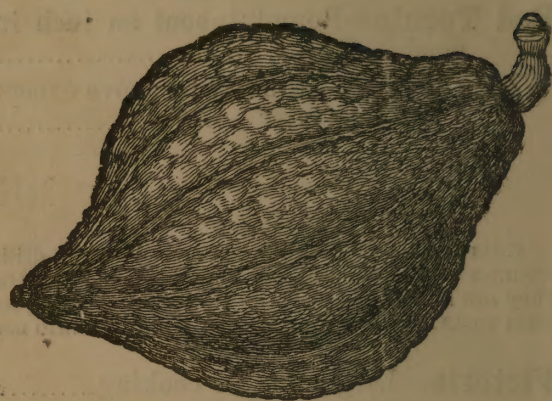
WINTER CROOKNECK
SQUASH.



EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK SQUASH.



HUBBARD SQUASH.



TRUE BOSTON MARROW SQUASH.

SQUASH.

Squashes are cultivated for their fruit, which is much esteemed as a vegetable, when cooked, or made into pies. There are numerous varieties, mostly yellow, pale green, mottled or striped. They are also smooth, warty, soft, and hard, and are classified into "Summer," "Winter," "Bush," and "Running."

CULTURE.—The Squashes are all quite tender, and therefore no progress can be made in starting them until the weather becomes somewhat warm and settled. The winter varieties should, however, be got in as early as possible, and a rapid growth encouraged. The hills should be highly manured, and prepared in a similar manner as those for Cucumbers, all sorts thinned to not more than three plants to a hill.

Per Oz. Pkt.

- Early Bush Scollop**—A good, early summer Squash, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly; plant in hills, three feet apart..... .15 .05
- Early Bush Summer Crookneck**—The richest and best sort for Summer; very early and productive. It is small, crooked-necked, covered with warty excrescences (the more warty the better), color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. It is used only when young and tender, which may be known by the pressure of the thumb nail through the rind..... .15 .05.
- Fall or Winter Crookneck**—The kind most generally cultivated for Fall and Winter; neck long and solid; color pale yellow (the deeper the color the better). There is a striped variety of the same shape and quality, with which this is usually mixed. It yields well, and is excellent for pies; valuable also as a farm crop for feeding cattle and hogs..... .15 .05
- Boston Marrow**—This is the most popular kind in the Boston Market. Form ovate, pointed; rind extremely thin, bright orange or salmon colored; flesh deep orange, finely grained and excellent flavored; seeds large, white; average weight six or eight pounds. It keeps well in winter, and will boil as dry as a potato. Plant eight feet apart..... .20 .10
- Hubbard**—The best table Squash yet known, good specimens being about equal in quality to the Sweet Potato. It has a hard shell, and with the same care will keep three months later than the Marrows..... .20 .10
- Custard Marrow**—An English Summer variety; shape similar to the Scolloped; very delicate flavor, highly recommended..... .20 .10



HOOP TRAINING OF THE TOMATO.

TOMATO.

The Tomato, so extensively grown near all large markets in this country, where its high price early in the season is a great inducement to gardeners to produce a crop, is exceedingly wholesome, and is considered almost indispensable in every family.

CULTURE.—The cultivation of this delicious vegetable has increased rapidly within the last few years. They flourish best in a warm, light, rich soil. For early use sow in February or March, in boxes or pots, and place near a window or in a hot-bed. When about two inches high prick them out singly in small pots, and nurse carefully in frames, and when the danger of frost is passed plant them out in a sheltered situation, where they may have the full influence of the sun. To hasten the maturity of the first fruit which sets, pinch off the extremities of the tops, and all the secondary shoots which afterwards appear above the flowers. When the desired number are about half grown commence stripping off the leaves, cutting off the new shoots, so that at length, the plants may be completely bared of their leaves, and the fruit left fully exposed to the sun. A convenient and inexpensive way of training may be seen in the cut of Hoop Training. We have also seen single shoots trained to poles like the Lima Bean, the laterals being pinched off after the fruit is set, in this way the fruit is fully exposed to the sun and is of superior quality.

Per Oz. Pkt.

Early Smooth Red —One of the earliest, very smooth, round and regular in its outline, of medium size; skin rich deep crimson, productive, of good quality	.20	.10
Cedar Hill —Medium to large size, tolerably smooth.....	.25	.10
Large Smooth, or Round Red —Smooth and fair, nearly round, somewhat flattened, color bright red; an excellent market variety.....	.20	.10
Gen. Grant —A very superior, good sized Tomato, smooth, rather flat in form, of good quality and nearly or quite as early as <i>Early Smooth Red</i> , and ripens rapidly and thoroughly.....	.25	.10
Tilden —Fruit oval, of a brilliant scarlet, of medium size, skin smooth and glossy, flesh very solid and of high flavor; on account of its solidity and keeping qualities, it is a fine market variety.....	.25	.10
Lyman's Mammoth Cluster —Grows in large clusters. The color is a beautiful pinkish red.....		.10
Strawberry, or Winter Cherry —A distinct species; prized for preserving ..	.40	.10



GENERAL GRANT TOMATO.

TURNIP.

CULTURE.—For early use, the Turnip should be sown as early as possible, so as to have the benefit of Spring showers. The strap-leaved varieties and the *Early Flat Dutch* are the best for this purpose. For the main crop for Fall and Winter, sow during July and August, and just before rain, or during a showery time, if possible. *Ruta Bagas* should be sown about the first of June. The soil should be rich and mellow, and kept free from weeds. Sow in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep. Thin out the plants to five or six inches apart in the drills. *Ruta Bagas* should be ten inches apart. Two pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre.

	Per lb.	Pkt.
Early Flat Dutch, or Spring Turnip —Size medium ; white, of quick growth, juicy, and of excellent quality when young. May be used either in Spring or Fall. When overgrown it is spongy and inferior.....	.50	.05
Early White Stone —A good globe-shaped Turnip.....	.40	.05
White Globe —Root globular, skin smooth, perfectly white, flesh white, neck and tap-root small. It grows to a large size, and is better adapted to field culture than to the garden, it being too coarse in texture for table use.	.40	.05
Yellow Malta —A beautiful, symmetrical, small bulbed early variety, slightly flattened above, skin smooth, bright orange yellow, foliage small, flesh pale yellow, fine grained and well-flavored. It is a good garden variety, and one of the best for Summer use....	.60	.05
Yellow Aberdeen Purple Top —Bulb globular, reddish purple above, and deep yellow below, tap root small, flesh pale yellow, tender, sugary and solid. This variety is hardy, and although generally grown for farm purposes is really superior to many sorts cultivated exclusively for table use.	.40	.05
Green Top Yellow Aberdeen —Excellent.....	.40	.05

TURNIP, (*Ruta-Baga*, or *Swedes*.)

The *Ruta-Baga*, Swedish, or Russian Turnip, known also to many under the name of "French Turnip," forms a distinct class. The bulbs are close-grained, very hard, and will endure a considerable degree of cold without injury. They keep well, stored in a cellar, without any trouble, but are not in perfection for the table till towards Spring. Extensively grown for a farm crop.

CULTURE.—The Swedish Turnip should be sown from the 20th of June to the 1st of July, in twenty-five inch drills, and thinned out at the first working to ten inches apart, or they may be sown in a seed-bed and afterwards transplanted. It is necessary that the ground should be dry, and made very rich.

	Per lb.	Pkt.
Green Top Swede	.30	.05
Purple-Top Swede	.30	.05
Skirving's Purple Top —An improved purple-topped variety, of very strong growth and large size. By its quick vegetation it generally escapes the ravages of the fly; best suited to field culture and cattle feeding	.40	.05
Laing's Improved —The handsomest variety known, and of excellent quality; purple above and yellow under ground; almost perfect globe-shaped when well grown, with a small top and tap-root. The leaves have a peculiar horizontal growth	40.	.05

POT AND SWEET HERBS.

CULTURE.—Herbs in general love a mellow and free soil, and some pains should be taken in properly harvesting them in a dry state. The chief points are, first, to cut them when not quite in full blossom, and on a dry day to dry them quickly in the shade in a secure place, and when dry to pack them close in dry boxes or vessels, and keep them entirely excluded from the air. Sow the seeds early in Spring in shallow drills, and when they are up, thin them out to a few inches apart.

	Per Oz.	Pkt.		Per Oz.	Pkt.
Balm.....	.25	.05	Winter Savory	.25	.05
Basil.....	.25	.05	Saffron.....	.25	.05
Sweet Marjoram.....	.25	.05	Sage.....	.30	.05
Summer Savory.....	.25	.05	Thyme.....	.30	.05
Sweet Cicely	.20	.05			

BIRD SEED, &c.

PRICES VARIABLE.

	Per Lb.		Per Lb.
Canary	.10	Millet.....	
Hemp	.10	Maw	.40
Rape.....	.15		

CLOVER SEED.

Red Clover (market price) per bush...		White Dutch Clover, per lb.	.40
Large Red Dutch Clover, per lb.....	.25	Alsike (market price).....	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Rye Grass, per lb.....		Broom Corn, per lb	
English Lawn Grass, per lb.....		Sunflower (large),per oz.	.10
Red Top Grass, per lb.....		Mignonette.....	pkt. .05
Hungarian Grass, per lb		Sweet Peas	pkt. .05
Timothy (market price), per bush.....		Castor Oil Plant (Palma Christi)....	pkt. .05
Tares or Vetches (market price). do ..		Tobacco (Conn. Seed Leaf) oz. .40,	pkt. .10

FERTILIZERS.

Peruvian Guano (Pure.)—A well-known and powerful stimulant for plants and growing crops of all kinds. From the large amount of ammonia and phosphates it contains, together with the almost inexhaustible supply and the circumstances attending its origin, collection and importation, it can be relied upon more safely than most other kinds. The quantity used per acre is generally from three hundred to four hundred pounds. Before using it should be made fine, and may be mixed with loam, charcoal dust, or plaster. It should not be mixed with lime or ashes; muck and clay, also, are not suitable. It should not come in contact with growing plants. As it is nearly soluble in water it is most easily converted into liquid manure, and when applied in that form its effects are almost immediate. One pound of guano to twenty gallons of water will be sufficiently strong for a single watering each week, and more efficient than repeated waterings with weaker solutions.

Superphosphate of Lime.—As a fertilizer, the superphosphate is highly commended, since it seems almost universally applicable, and, unlike some other artificial manures, it may be applied in various proportions, without the least risk of injury.

Per Brl.

Land Plaster (Fresh Ground).....

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be cultivated much easier than is generally supposed. They may be grown in a cellar or shed, or in beds prepared in the open air in the same manner as hot-beds. Take fresh horse manure, shake it well apart and lay it into a heap to ferment. Turn and mix it well every three or four days, by shaking the outside of the heap which is cold, and the inside which is hot, together, so that every part of it may be equally fermented, and deprived of its noxious quality. When the dung is in a fit state to be made into a bed, which will be in two or three weeks after it has been put together to ferment, select a dry spot for a foundation. Mark out the bed, which should be four feet wide, and as long as you choose to make it. In making the bed mix the dung well together, beating it down with the fork until from eighteen to twenty-four inches thick. In this state it may remain until the temperature is sufficiently moderate for spawning, which may be ascertained by trial sticks thrust into different parts of the bed. Divide the large cakes of spawn into small lumps, plant two inches below the surface, six inches apart, cover with two inches of fine light soil, and press down evenly. When finished cover the bed a foot thick with clean straw, and protect from heavy rains. The Mushrooms will make their appearance in from four to six weeks, according to the season. Price 20cts. per lb.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

Whale Oil Soap.—For preserving Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Vines, and particularly Rose Bushes from the destructive effects of Slugs, Grub Worms, etc.....per lb. .12½

Per Lb.

Powdered Hellebore..... .40

"Chinese Garden Powder."..... Per pkt. 25 cents.

USEFUL TABLES

FOR THE

FARMER AND GARDENER.

ESTIMATE OF SEEDS FOR AN ACRE.

	Pounds.		Quarts.
Feets and Mangel Wurzel.....	4 to 6	Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar Cane.....	2 to 3
Cabbage.....	1 to 1½		<i>Bushels.</i>
Carrot.....	2 to 3	Beans, bushel, in drills, 2½ feet apart.....	1½
Cucumber, in hills.....	1 to 2	Corn for fodder.....	3 to 4
Clover, red, broadcast alone.....	15 to 20	Barley, broadcast.....	2 to 3
Clover, sown on grain in Spring, mixed with ¼ bushel Timothy and 1 bushel Red Top..	10	Barley, in drills.....	1½ to 2
Clover, white, broadcast alone.....	10 to 15	Buckwheat.....	1 to 1½
Clover, white, in drills.....	8	Hungarian Grass.....	½
Lucerne, broadcast.....	15	Kentucky Blue Grass.....	2 to 3
Onion, in drills.....	5	Lawn Grass.....	2 to 3
Parsnip, in drills.....	4 to 6	Millet, Broadcast.....	½ to ¾
Radish, in drills.....	5 to 8	Oats.....	2 to 3
Radish, broadcast.....	12 to 16	Orchard Grass.....	2 to 3
Salsify, in drills.....	6 to 8	Peas, early, in drills.....	2 to 3
Spinach.....	8 to 10	Peas. Marrowfat.....	1½ to 2
Turnip and Ruta Baga, broadcast.....	1½	Potatoes, in drills or hills, cut tubers.....	10
Turnip and Ruta Baga, in drills.....	1	Potatoes, cut to single eyes.....	3 to 5
	<i>Quarts.</i>	Rye, broadcast.....	1½ to 2
Beans, pole, in hills, 3½ x 4.....	8 to 12	Red Top.....	2 to 3
Corn, in hills.....	8 to 12	Rye Grass.....	2
Broom Corn, in hills.....	10 to 12	Sainfoin.....	2 to 3
Millet for seed.....	12	Timothy.....	1½
Mustard, broadcast.....	12	Vetches.....	2 to 3
		Wheat, broadcast.....	1½ to 2
		Wheat, in drills.....	1½
		Flaxseed.....	1½

Liquid Manure—For growing vegetable crops, may be given twice each week, and for developing flowers, as soon as the calyx or flower cup begins to burst, it should be applied but once a week. A cloudy atmosphere is the best condition for giving water, and early in the evening the best period for the Summer months. The liquid which soaks from common farm and poultry yards, with some soot added, is the cheapest, but when such is not procurable add one pound of guano to a barrel of water and about a spadeful of soot, the latter tied up in a cloth to prevent it floating upon the surface. The soot is an essential ingredient as a manure and as an antidote to insects.

Mildew on Vines, &c.—As a preventive, dilute four ounces of soft soap to each gallon of warm water, and add as much flour of sulphur and lime as the water will carry to make a good wash for a brush, and in Winter or early Spring paint or wash the vines (stems, branches, etc.), and the whole of the vinery walls with the above. As soon as the vine buds begin to swell in the Spring, sprinkle flour of sulphur over the borders, and during their growth in Summer, though no mildew is perceptible, fill the house occasionally with fumes of sulphur, by washing the hot pipes with the foregoing mixture, or placing sulphur on plates of iron kept hot by boiling water. This may be easily done by simple contrivances.

By substituting the lime for finely sifted clay or cow-dung in the mixture, and blending the materials to the consistency of paint, infected fruit trees, in pots or otherwise, may be covered with it when in a dormant condition, but not when with green foliage.



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